

**USAID/Armenia**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

3/13/2003

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106  
Fax: 703-351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

#### **Background:**

Armenia's economic transition has been hampered by the legacy of central planning, severe economic shocks arising from the collapse of the USSR, and reluctance of national decision makers to undertake critical reforms to restructure the economy. In the political sphere, flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 1998 contributed to widespread public cynicism. The government's inability to address many key social safety net issues and lack of citizen involvement in the policy dialogue process have sustained this cynicism. The key political party in the coalition that supports the president won a large majority of the October 2002 local government elections, and opposition leaders have accused this party of numerous and widespread election irregularities. An additional impediment to Armenia's emergence as a free market democracy has been the ongoing conflict with Azerbaijan over the predominantly ethnic Armenian-populated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. As a result of this conflict, Azerbaijan and Turkey imposed blockades across the borders they share with Armenia. The blockades' regional isolation has significantly impacted on Armenia's economic development, since Turkey and Azerbaijan offer important trade routes and should be significant trade partners. Successful resolution of the situation would allow the reopening of trade routes, making Armenia more attractive to potential investors.

Despite the steady macroeconomic progress, reflected in consistently high growth and low inflation rates, the standard of living for Armenians and the poverty rate are not improving. Government data show an increase of 11 percent in gross domestic product (GDP) for the first nine months of 2002, with an especially large increase in construction and manufacturing sectors. By the end of 2002, Armenia's inflation rate should be well below the three percent target. Exports are growing rapidly and the external deficit should narrow significantly. The trade balance deficit for January - September 2002 contracted by 16.1% compared with the same period the previous year and amounted to \$318.9 million. Official unemployment decreased from 10.9% in 2000 to 10.1% in 2001 and 9.5% (January - September 2002) in 2002, although these figures do not include underemployment and are widely thought to underestimate the actual level, estimated at triple the official figure. Despite these economic indicators, 51% of Armenians live below the poverty line, with 16% considered extremely poor, spending less than \$22 a month.

#### **US Interests and Goals:**

Since independence, Armenia has emerged as a strategically important country in the Caucasus, whose progress towards becoming a stable, European-oriented and democratic country with a transparent, market-based economy is important to US security and economic interests in the region. Additionally, a settlement of the NK conflict and a rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey are both important US foreign policy goals. US ties to Armenia are many and varied, from the cultural bond of the large Armenian-American Diaspora community to diverse personal connections, commercial interests, and broader political relationships. The region has played a key role in the shifting balances of power in this part of the world for literally thousands of years, and seems likely to continue.

#### **Donor Relations:**

The United States is the largest bilateral donor. The second largest bilateral donor is Germany (private sector, SME development, export promotion, infrastructure development, public administration, and education). Other bilateral donors include France (education and culture), United Kingdom (public sector reform, civil society, and support for the national census), The Netherlands (agribusiness), Japan (private sector development and technical assistance), and Italy (health and culture). The largest multilateral donor is The World Bank (WB) (natural resource management and poverty reduction, foreign investment and export promotion, information technologies, infrastructure, education, health, social sector, agricultural reform, municipal development, transport, and judicial reform). WB and USAID activities complement each other's efforts in most sectors, particularly social and health, judicial reform and information technologies development. Other multilateral donors include International Monetary Fund (macroeconomic policy), the United Nations network of agencies, e.g. UNDP (poverty reduction, democracy and governance, post-crisis management, infrastructure, and information technologies),

UNHCR (refugee support), UNICEF (health, education, and social sector), World Food Program and World Health Organization, European Union (civil society, social sector, energy, education, private sector development, land titling and registration, agriculture, statistics and transport), and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (enterprise credit and energy). Most donors participate in formal monthly donors' meetings, co-chartered by the WB, UNDP and USAID. Over 20 sector-specific theme groups meet periodically as well, reporting critical technical and policy information to the donor coordination group. There are also several Armenian Diaspora donors, the largest of which is the Lincy Foundation (road network, Yerevan public works restoration and improvements, tourism and earthquake recovery). The Soros Foundation is also active in Armenia (civil society, education, public health, culture, media, and judicial reform).

#### Challenges:

The issue of corruption pervades all aspects of daily life in Armenia. There is an imbalance of power between the three branches of government resulting from a lack of effective checks and balances, and leading to Executive Branch domination. This is compounded by a fusion of political and economic power within the Executive Branch that blurs the line between public and private sectors, enabling the widespread corruption evident in Armenia today. Many donors are working together with the Government of Armenia (GOAM) to develop an anti-corruption strategy. However, this process has moved slowly as the GOAM has had difficulties prioritizing which actions are most critical to address.

**Key Achievements:** USAID's programs made significant progress in FY 2002. Two Strategic Objectives (SOs) exceeded targets, and the remaining all met targets. In a number of sectors, key legislation was enacted, including passage of the Water Code and amendments to laws that paved the way for Armenia's accession to the World Trade Organization. The challenge remains to sustain this momentum by supporting the GOAM's efforts to implement this legislation in a transparent and accountable manner.

1. **Growth of Competitive Private Sector:** Under this SO, USAID is working to develop a policy, legal, and institutional environment conducive to private sector activity, to increase access to financial capital for Armenian companies and entrepreneurs, and to increase the capacity of private enterprises in selected sectors to conduct business. The main beneficiaries of these activities are the private enterprises who receive technical assistance or loans. In addition, through more transparent and effective laws, private enterprises in general are beneficiaries as they gain a more stable and predictable environment in which they can conduct business.

During, FY 2002, USAID provided extensive support to a working group addressing customs issues related to World Trade Organization (WTO) accession issues. As a result of this assistance, the National Assembly passed amendments to several laws required to bring Armenia closer to requirements for WTO accession, which occurred in December 2002. USAID's efforts also helped to increase tax collection, while at the same time creating an environment which encouraged many businesses to move from the shadow economy to legitimate enterprises. USAID provided technical assistance to enterprises in key sectors, which helped to create more jobs and increase the revenues of these enterprises. In microfinance, USAID programs provided over \$10.2 million in loans to entrepreneurs, over half of whom were women.

2. **Energy Sector:** This SO addresses the economic and environmental impacts of energy management, promotes cross-border cooperation, and supports the closure of the Metzamor Nuclear Power Plant through diversifying energy sources. The beneficiaries of this program are the residents of Armenia who will receive more reliable energy and live in a cleaner environment.

In FY 2002, after numerous delays in previous years, the four electricity distribution companies were merged into one entity and privatized. A new data acquisition system for managing electricity transmission loss was brought onto line in FY 2002, and as a result transmission losses were reduced by 25%. USAID's efforts also led to the creation of the Armenian Energy Efficiency Council which will support the development of policies and laws which encourage more efficient energy uses.

3. Sustainable Water Management: USAID seeks to improve the framework of national policy and institutions for water management, to rehabilitate selected elements of water quality and quantity monitoring systems, and to provide support to local level initiatives to develop capacity to implement market-based solutions to water management problems. The beneficiaries of this program are the residents of Armenia who will have a cleaner, better maintained, and reliable source of water in the future.

The most important result in FY 2002 was the passage of the Water Code which establishes the foundation for a modern, coherent system for sustainable, integrated water resources management, protection, and use. USAID's counterparts finalized the water monitoring plan which will upgrade capacity for monitoring of 29 water quality parameters at 65 sites. Upgrades have already been completed for quantity monitoring at the seven posts.

4. Democratic Governance: Through this SO, USAID works to develop more transparent, accountable, and responsive democratic governance in Armenia. The beneficiaries are the citizens of Armenia whose governments at the national and local levels will address their concerns and needs.

USAID activities succeeded in enhancing citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities by engaging nearly 30,000 citizens in FY 2002 in dialogue and action groups on issues of concern to citizens - including the legal system, community needs, human rights, tax legislation, and how to engage local government officials. USAID also supported programs which enhanced youth's understanding of their rights and responsibilities. Over 1,400 additional teachers were trained to teach courses in human rights, civic education, and the state and the law. As a result, all secondary schools in Armenia now have trained teachers teaching civic education courses. USAID support for NGOs resulted in increased institutional capacity and more effective government engagement in policy dialogue; for example NGO advocacy resulted in changes to various legislation and policies. Support for print and broadcast media enhanced independent media outlets' professionalism and improved their prospects for financial viability.

To strengthen local government and make it more responsive to citizens, USAID's local government activity is facilitating fiscal and administrative decentralization and more responsive local governance. USAID comments on the draft Law on Apartment Building Management were incorporated into law. Through increased numbers of town hall meetings, local government officials are becoming more responsive to their citizens. In order to make governance at the national level more transparent and effective, USAID's assistance to the National Assembly helped to establish a non-partisan Research and Analysis Working Group that will coordinate all research and analysis provided to the parliament, consider budgetary implications of draft legislation, and ensure the harmonization of draft legislation with existing laws. For the judiciary, in FY 2002, through training for legal professionals, judges, and court administrators, USAID strengthened the substantive legal skills of professionals, familiarized judges with the legal implications of Armenia's accession to the Council of Europe, and improved the efficiency and transparency of court management. In a significant step toward increasing transparency, USAID, in conjunction with the judiciary, published all decisions of the Court of Cassation and selected decisions of the Economic Court of Armenia. The decisions are also being posted on the Internet. Through legal resource centers, USAID has made legal information more widely accessible and, through legal aid centers, has helped make legal services available to the most vulnerable. USAID also facilitated outreach to citizens on the constitutional amendment process.

5. Social Transition: This SO focuses on strengthening and making sustainable key social and primary health care systems, while providing urgently needed services to the most vulnerable populations. The beneficiaries are the citizens of Armenia who receive better access to health care and social services, as well as the most vulnerable groups.

Significant progress was achieved in establishing the legal and regulatory framework necessary for social insurance and assistance programs to operate in a fair, transparent, and more equitable manner. The Law on Personal Code and the Personal Privacy Protection Law were enacted in 2002. The Pension Reform Law, created with USAID assistance, passed the third reading of the National Assembly. The Mandatory Health Insurance Law was drafted and hearings are being held. Improved information management systems that are critical for improved targeting of the poverty family benefit program and

other health and social assistance programs that benefit the most vulnerable are in place. Some of these efforts include: 1) the Personal Code system was successfully pilot tested with implementation to start in FY 2003; 2) the Poverty Family Benefit program used by the Ministry of Social Security has been adjusted to better focus on the most vulnerable families; 3) design of a health management system for the country; 4) continued support to the annual and semi-annual surveys that monitor the effects of social health reform; and 5) personnel and training data base installed in the Ministry of Social Security. An Actuarial Science degree program was established and recognized by the Ministry of Education. Service delivery programs to provide improved nutrition to vulnerable populations, urgently needed medical services, and short-term employment opportunities were implemented largely within the projected timeframe and largely successful in reaching the number of beneficiaries targeted for FY 2002.

6. Earthquake Zone: Under this SpO, USAID assists the Government of Armenia to compensate families who lost housing in the 1988 earthquake and still live in temporary shelters. The beneficiaries of this Special Objective are the thousands of families who will receive housing under this program as well as the citizens of these two regions who will have access to public facilities previously unavailable to them.

USAID has helped over 1,500 earthquake-displaced families obtain titles to permanent homes. Through the end of FY 2002, 2,565 housing certificates were issued, exceeding the target of 2,500. Of the certificate beneficiaries, 1,528 signed agreements to purchase new homes, slightly below the target of 1,600. The rural housing improvement grant pilot ended successfully, turning over 90 renovated houses to beneficiary families. By program completion, USAID will have enabled approximately 7,000 families to move out of domics and into permanent homes while simultaneously facilitating EQZ redevelopment.

7. Cross-cutting Programs: This cross-cutting SpO encompasses efforts that are limited in time/scope, that address targets of opportunities outside of the Mission's strategic framework and those of broad-impact without a predominant contribution to a single SO.

Under this Strategic Objective, during FY 2003 the Mission will conduct a gender assessment to outline the program areas in which gender issues are of greatest significance and to formulate detailed recommendations on how gender considerations can be integrated more systematically into the Mission's future strategy. The Mission intends to institute more targeted strategy development to reflect the key role of gender considerations in the achievement of its goals.

**Environmental Compliance:** i) Notional plan for new/amended IEE's or EA's

a) Pending IEE's: None

b) Other actions: The Mission has approved Strategic Objective (SO)-level umbrella Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) in place covering all activities, most of which involve classes of action that are within the categories listed in paragraph (c)(1) of Section 216.2 of Title 22 CFR 216 and therefore subject to categorical exclusion. For specific activities by SO, the IEEs grant a negative determination where no significant adverse effects are expected, but multiple sites and sub-activities are involved that were not yet fully defined or designed at the time of approval. The approved umbrella IEE specifies the conditions regarding a process of environmental capacity building and screening, mitigation, and monitoring.

For a small and clearly defined set of activities, the IEEs confirm the potential for significant adverse effects of one or more activities and make a positive determination, indicating that appropriate environmental review may be needed and shall be conducted. The Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) will be informed by the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) and guidance sought on a case-by-case basis when the monitoring and implementation procedures indicate that an Environmental Assessment (EA) may be required. Activities affected cannot proceed until an EA is approved. At this time, no specific activities are identified in this category.

The Mission will be completing a new Strategy exercise in calendar year 2003, designed to put in place a new Strategy for the period FY2004-2008. As a result of this new Strategy, a complete review of existing

Strategic Objectives will be completed and the impact on the associated IEE's determined. It is anticipated that beginning late in FY2003 a complete review of the Mission's current IEE's will be completed and a plan developed for revision or replacement of the existing ones.

ii) Brief compliance statement for Strategic Objectives

Mission environmental compliance of its entire portfolio is complete, with umbrella IEE's approved for all of its six Strategic and Special Objectives: Private Sector Growth (110-013), comprising: Agribusiness and other small- and medium-sized enterprise support; limited privatization activities; capital markets development; central bank supervision; and tax, fiscal, customs capacity building; Energy (110-015), comprising: legal and regulatory reform, commercialization, privatization and investment attraction; and energy efficiency, demand-side management, and renewable energy resource development; Water (110-016), including: Water management for enhanced environmental quality; Democracy/Governance (110-021), comprising: Local government; NGO/civil society; broadcast media; civic education; parliamentary strengthening; and anti-corruption; Social Sector (110-034): Social sector transition program (contract & grants); and Special Initiatives (110-042), comprising: Earthquake Zone support (subsequently renamed as 4.1.1); and the Armenia portion of the Regional Water Program. All extant portfolio activities are in compliance under these procedures.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:** NA

## **D. Results Framework**

### **111-0130 Growth of a Competitive Private Sector**

SO Level Indicator: Increase in number of active legal persons and entrepreneurs

SO Level Indicator: Private Sector Share of GDP

IR 1.3.1 Policy, Legal and Institutional Environment Conducive to Private Sector Activity

IR 1.3.2 Access to Financial Capital Increased

IR 1.3.3 Increased Capacity of Private Enterprises in Selected (Sub) Sectors to Conduct Business

#### **Discussion:**

### **111-0150 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector**

SO Level Indicator: Energy consumption per unit output (kg/GDP)

SO Level Indicator: Sector revenues as % of revenue requirement

IR 1.5.1 Increased Private Sector Participation

IR 1.5.2 Increased Economic and Environmental Efficiency

IR 1.5.3 More Diversified Energy Sources

#### **Discussion:**

### **111-0160 More Sustainable Water Management for Enhanced Environmental Quality**

SO Level Indicator: Number of specific water quality and/or quantity indicators improved at specific locations

SO Level Indicator: Selected Armenian water management institutions functioning effectively

IR 1.6.1 National Policy and Institutional Framework for Water Management Improved

IR 1.6.2 Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring Systems Rehabilitated

IR 1.6.3 Stakeholder Participation in Integrated Water Resources Management Increased

#### **Discussion:**

### **111-0210 More Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Democratic Governance**

SO Level Indicator: Democratization

SO Level Indicator: Governance Index

SO Level Indicator: Rule of Law

- IR 2.1.1 Increased Citizen Participation in Policy Development and Oversight of Government
- IR 2.1.2 Availability of Multiple Sources of Information and Analysis
- IR 2.1.3 More Responsive and Effective Local Government
- IR 2.1.4 More Effective and Responsive Parliament
- IR 2.1.5 Transparent, Dependable and Effective Legal System

**Discussion:**

**111-0340 Mitigation of the Adverse Social Impacts of the Transition**

SO Level Indicator: 1. Percent of households classified as very poor

SO Level Indicator: 2. Infant mortality rate

- IR 3.4.1 Foundations in place for sustainable social and health care delivery systems
- IR 3.4.2 Improved mobilization, allocation, and use of social and health care resources
- IR 3.4.3 Immediate nutrition, shelter, health care, and short-term employment needs of vulnerable populations in target areas met through direct assistance

**Discussion:**

**111-0411 Households Living in Inadequate Shelter as a Result of the 1988 Earthquake Reduced**

- IR 4.1.1.1 Housing certificate program component implemented in targeted areas
- IR 4.1.1.2 Potential of housing improvement grants as a means of meeting the housing needs of earthquake displaced is assessed
- IR 4.1.1.3 Redevelopment in target areas is accelerated

**Discussion:**

**111-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs**

**Discussion:**



## Selected Performance Measures - Armenia

3/13/2003 11:15:18 AM

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance</b>			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
111-0411 Households Living in Inadequate Shelter as a Result of the 1988 Earthquake Reduced	Yes		To date, over 1,800 earthquake-displaced families have obtained titles to permanent homes. these families would almost certainly remain in inadequate temporary shelters without USAID's program.  Contractor submits weekly summary statistics.
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	1		
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	1		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	2		
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade</b>			
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
111-0130 Growth of a Competitive Private Sector	Yes		One significant achievement in tax administration was the nearly two percentage point increase in tax revenues as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). In FY 2002, tax revenues as a percentage of GDP increased from 14.36% in 2001 to 16.31% in 2002.  The reported data are from the annual the EBRD Transition Report, which meets USAID data quality requirements.
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

111-0150 A More Economically and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector	Yes			The Government of Armenia adopted policies and practices for more environmentally sound practices for more efficient energy use.	Data meet USAID data quality requirements.
111-0160 More Sustainable Water Management for Enhanced Environmental Quality	Yes			Through the adoption of the model Water Code, the Government of Armenia established a framework for putting policies in place for sustainable, integrated management of water resources.	The performance meet USAID data quality factors.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)					
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health					
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%				
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)					
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)					
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				

Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				

Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance				
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
111-0210 More Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Democratic Governance	No			
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
111-0210 More Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Democratic Governance	No			

**USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

111-0210 More Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Democratic Governance	Yes			USAID assistance resulted in enhancing citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities by engaging over 30,000 citizens in town hall meetings and dialogue and action groups on issues of concern to citizens, including the legal system, community needs, human rights, tax legislation, and how to engage local government officials.	Data are collected through partners' records of the meetings. Data meet data quality requirements.
---	-----	--	--	---	--

**USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

111-0210 More Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Democratic Governance	Yes			In a significant step toward increasing transparency, USAID, in conjunction with the judiciary, published all decisions of the Court of Cassation and selected decisions of the Economic Court of Armenia.	The web site posts all of the decisions.
---	-----	--	--	--	--

**USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict**

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
---	------	--------	-------	--

**USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

111-0411 Households Living in Inadequate Shelter as a Result of the 1988 Earthquake Reduced	Yes			To date, over 1,800 earthquake-displaced families have obtained titles to permanent homes. These families would almost certainly remain in inadequate temporary shelters without USAID's program.	Contractor submits weekly summary statistics.
Number of beneficiaries					
Crude mortality rates	%				
Child malnutrition rates	%				
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		